

# MAL

Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might  
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
**MAL'IGNER.** *n. f.* [from *malign*.] One who regards another  
with ill will.  
Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who pronounce  
the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable sub-  
tleties. *Glanville's Apology.*  
I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of  
cleanliness, which some of my *maligners* call in question. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcastical censurer.  
**MAL'IGNITY.** *n. f.* [*maliginité*, French.]  
1. Malice; maliciousness.  
Deeds are done which man might charge aright  
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,  
Had not their guilt the lawless foldiers known,  
And made the whole *maliginity* their own. *Tickell.*  
2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.  
Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are va-  
rious; his physicians discerned an invincible *maliginity* in his  
disease. *Hayward.*  
No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportion-  
able to the *maliginity* of that far-spread disease. *K. Charles.*  
3. Evilness of nature.  
This shows the high *maliginity* of fraud, that in the natural  
course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by de-  
stroying trust and mutual confidence. *South's Sermons.*  
**MAL'IGNLY.** *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviously; with ill will;  
mischievously.  
Left you think I railly more than teach,  
Or praise *maligently* arts I cannot reach;  
Let me for once presume to instruct the times. *Pope.*  
**MAL'KIN.** *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive  
termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping  
ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence  
a dirty wench. *Hammer.*

The kitchen *malikin* pins  
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,  
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
**MALL.** *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]  
1. A stroke; a blow.  
With mighty *mall*,  
The monster merciless him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*  
Give that rev'rend head a *mall*. *Hudibras*, p. ii.  
Or two, or three, against a wall.  
2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mail*, French.]  
He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and  
that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several  
drugs. *Addison's Spect.* No. 195.  
3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.  
*Moll* is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.  
This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,  
And hail with music its propitious ray. *Pope.*  
To *MALL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a  
mall.  
**MALLARD.** *n. f.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild  
duck.

Antony  
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,  
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The birds that are most easy to be drawn are mallard,  
shoveler, and goose. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown  
mallard's feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*  
**MALLEABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring  
the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.  
Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of  
such a peculiar colour and weight, with the malleability and  
fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these  
qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*  
**MALLEABLE.** *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin,  
a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a  
quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it be-  
ing more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to  
friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*  
Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the  
degree to be malleable. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,  
That like his sword endures the anvil;  
And justly 's held more formidable,  
The more his valour's malleable. *Hudibras*, p. ii.  
If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to  
pression without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elasti-  
c, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mu-  
tual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide upon one an-  
other, the body is malleable or soft. *Newton's Opticks.*  
**MALLEABleness.** *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring  
the hammer; malleability; ductility.  
The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the  
earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bod-  
ies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*  
To *MALLEATE*. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer;  
to forge or shape by the hammer.  
He first found out the art of melting and malleating me-

# MAM

tals, and making them useful for tools.  
**MALLET.** *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.  
The vessel foddered up was warily struck with a wooden  
mallet, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*  
Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,  
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*  
**MALLOWS.** *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *mælepe*, Saxon.]  
The mallow has a fibrous root; the leaves are round or  
angular: the flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded  
bell-shaped kind, and cut into five segments almost to the  
bottom: from the centre rises a pyramidal tube, for the most  
part loaded with many small threads or filaments: from the  
centre of the flower-cup rises the point in the tube, which  
becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and sometimes  
pointed, wrapt, for the most part, within the flower-cup,  
and divided into several cells so disposed round the axle, that  
each little lodge appears most artificially jointed within the  
corresponding striae or channels: the seed is often shaped like  
a kidney: the species are fix, of which the first is found  
wild, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

Shards or malleus for the pot,  
That keep the loofen'd body found. *Dryden.*  
**MALMSEY.** *n. f.*  
1. A sort of grape. See *VINE*.  
2. A kind of wine.  
White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.  
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.  
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow too nice,  
Metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare's*  
**MALT.** *n. f.* [*meal*, Saxon; *mont*, Dutch.] Grain steeped  
in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.  
Beer hath *malt* first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards  
boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 308.  
**MALTDUST.** *n. f.* [*malt* and *dust*.]  
*Malt-dust* is an enricher of barren land, and a great im-  
prover of barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**MALTFLOOR.** *n. f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.  
Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor*. *Mort.*

To *MALT*. *v. n.*  
1. To make malt.  
2. To be made malt.  
To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it  
malt worse. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**MALTDRIK.** *n. f.* [*malt* and *drink*.]  
All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy  
syrop. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
**MALTHORSE.** *n. f.* [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been,  
in *Shakespeare's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.  
You peasant swain, you whorelorn, you *malthorse* drudge.  
*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Mome, *malthorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak.*  
**MAL'TMAN.** *n. f.* [from *tmalt*.] One who makes malt.  
**MAL'TSTER.** *n. f.* [from *tmalt*.] One who makes malt.  
Sir Arthur the *maltster*! how fine it will found! *Swift.*  
Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but  
he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which the  
died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster*. *Swift.*

**MALVA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.  
**MALVERSA'TION.** *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices;  
wicked and fraudulent tricks.  
**MAM.** *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is said to be  
found for the compellation of mother in all lan-  
guages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that  
a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.  
Poor Cupid fobbing scarce could speak;  
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye:  
Alas! how easy my mistake?  
I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*  
Little masters and misters are great impediments to servants;  
the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to  
papa and *mamma*. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

**MAMMEE tree.** *n. f.*  
The *mammee tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which consists  
of several leaves placed in a circular order, from whose cup  
arises the point, which afterwards becomes an almost spher-  
ical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in  
hard rough shells. *Miller.*

**MAMMER.** *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure  
dressed up.  
Kate; this is no world  
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakespeare.*  
**MAMMIFORM.** *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*,  
Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.  
**MAMMILLARY.** *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Latin.]  
Belonging to the paps or dugs.  
**MAMMOCK.** *n. f.* A large shapeless piece.  
The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *Jamies Voyage.*

To *MAMMOCK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break;  
to pull to pieces.  
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did so for  
his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he *mam-*  
*mock* it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**MAMMON.** *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches. *MAN.*

# MAN

**MAN.** *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]  
1. Human being.  
The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him  
as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to  
me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*  
All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous,  
man-eating nation. *Beverwood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind  
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
Conscious of thought.  
Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,  
And given them voice expressive of their thought;  
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find  
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creesh's Manilius.*  
A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the  
powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make  
the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,  
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epistles.*  
2. Not a woman.  
Bring forth *men* children only!  
For thy undaunted metal should compose  
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,  
But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Every man child shall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*  
Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,  
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A long time since the custom began, among people of qua-  
lity, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.  
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,  
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.  
Now thanked be the great god Pan,  
Which thus preserves my loved life,  
Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,  
Who ended hath this bloody strife:  
For if my *man* must praifes have,  
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b. i.*

My brother's servants  
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shakespeare.*  
Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants  
should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships;  
choice being made of *men* of valour and capacity rather than  
to employ other *men*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride  
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*  
5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.  
You may partake of any thing we say:  
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any  
one.  
This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor  
a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A *man* in an infant may discover the attention to be im-  
possible. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man*  
would desire.

By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able to ad-  
vance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue,  
nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but  
run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in  
view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they  
have to shew of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman  
ship. *Addison.*  
A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own planta-  
tion. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.  
Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*  
I dare do all that may become a *man*;  
Who dares do more is none.

—What beast was't then  
That made you break this enterprize to me?  
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;  
And, to be more than what you were, you would  
Be so much more the *man*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,  
And put upon him such a deal of *man*.  
That wretched him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Will reckon he should not have been the *man* he is, had  
not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when  
he was a young fellow. *Addison's Spect.* No. 105.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.  
Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his  
youth. *Sam. xvii. 33.*

9. Individual.  
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour

# MAN

has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself,  
and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logick.*

10. Not a beast.  
Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,  
The softer season suiting to the *man*. *Creesh's Manilius.*

11. Wealthy or independant person: to this sense some refer  
the following passage of *Shakespeare*, others to the sense next  
foregoing.  
There would this monster make a *man*; any strange beast  
there makes a *man*. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

What poor *man* would not carry a great burthen of gold  
to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his  
own *man*. *Anj.*

13. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.

14. *MAN* of war. A ship of war.  
A Flemish *man of war* lighted upon them, and overma-  
stered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To *MAN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish with men.  
Your ships are not well *mann'd*;  
Your mariners are muliters, or reapers. *Shakespeare.*  
A navy, to secure the seas, is *mann'd*;  
And forces sent. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain  
ships to sea well *mann'd*, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*  
Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their  
burdens as well *mann'd*. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
He had *mann'd* it with a great number of tall soldiers,  
more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bacon.*  
They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm.

2. To guard with men.  
The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred  
gallics, and ten galeases; though I cannot conceive how they  
could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addison on Italy.*  
Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had  
*mann'd* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbutnot.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen.  
See, how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakespeare.*  
There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees,  
*Mann'd* with three hundred men. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,  
To fall from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

4. To tame a hawk.  
Another way I have to *man* my haggard,  
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;  
That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on.  
Thou whorelorn mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in  
my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *mann'd* with  
agate till now. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. An obsolete word.  
*Man* but a rush against Othello's breast,  
And he retires. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**MANACLES.** *n. f.* [*manicles*, French, *manica* from *manus*,  
Latin.] Chain for the hands; shackles.  
For my sake wear this glove;  
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou  
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With *manacles* along our street. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Such a person  
Could fetch your brother from the *manacles*  
Of the all-holding law. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *mana-*  
*cles* on the right-hand. *Ecclus. xxi. 19.*

The bounds of the law good men count their ornament  
and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression.  
*King Charles.*

To *MANACLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands;  
to shackle.  
We'll bait thy bears to death,  
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakespeare.*  
Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle  
him hand and foot. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To *MANAGE.* *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]  
1. To conduct; to carry on.  
The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry against the  
heathens. *Stillingfleet et.*

16 A